Nothing planks are much denounced as inconsistent with the rest, and as an undue pandering to German fanataism.

GOV. SEWARL WILL BE NOMINATED. CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17-11:40 p. m.

My conclusion, from all that I can gather, tonight, is that the opposition to Gov. Seward cannot concentrate on any candidate, and that he will be nominated.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17, 1860. The morning opened with much excitement. The streets were crowded, and there were several processions headed by bands of music. By invitation of the Michigan delegation, the New-York delegation and visitors gathered at the Adams House to march together it the "Wigwam."

The procession was the striking feature of the morning. They marched in sections of four, consisting of two from New-York and two from Michigan. The men numbering between 3,000 and 4,000, all wearing badges inscribed: "New-York Republican Association, "Michigan Republican Association," and with the name of Seward for President. A banner with Mr. Seward's likeness was carried at the head. Several bands of music were in the line. The processi stopped at different points, giving and receiving cheers.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. 10 o'clock, a. m .- Every part of the Wigwam is as

densely crowded as yesterday.

Owing to the unprecedented number present, con siderable time is consumed in obtaining order. The Convention was opened by a prayer from the

Rev. Mr. PATTEN of Chicago. An invitation extended to the Delegates to take a trip over the Rock Island Railroad to Davenport, Iowa, by the President of that Company, was laid on the

A letter was then read asking the President if he could not send some effective speaker to entertain 20,000 Republicans and their wives [laughter] outside the building. The letter was greeted with loud cheers. R. M. Corwin of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules of Order, reported a series for the Convention.

The first rule, giving a list of the States in order, was found to have omitted the State of New-York, which excited much laughter. New-York protested against the omission.

Among the rules was the following: "That four votes be cast by Delegates at Large and two for each Congressional District; that three hundred and four votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes when all the States in the Union are represented, and that the Convention on this ratio be required to nominate candidates.

Loud cries of "No!" "No!" with mingled cheers

Mr. James of New-York desired to say that only seventeen out of twenty-seven States were reprewhen the rule requiring 304 votes was adopted by one majority by the Committee. He presented as a minority report a substitute for said rule requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. CARTER of Ohio said this was an important period of the proceedings. He called for the report of of the Committee on Credentials, and moved that the report on the rules lie on the table for the present.

Mr. BESTON of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, then reported no contested seats from twenty-four States. Pennsylvania had sent four from each Congressional District, and Iowa eight. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts moved to refer back

the State of Texas to the Committee. Mr. WILNOT of Pennsylvania moved to refer back, also, the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia. This was a representative body, and men who represent no constituencies should not come here with a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and would be none until the

Republicans had wrested the Government from the hands of its present possessors. These delegates represent no Republican constituency, and if the precedent is established, there will soon be delegates in the Republican Convention from every State of the Union. They had been sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some Northern intrigue. One mischievous rule had been adopted when these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule requiring a majority of all the States in the Union these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Ewisg of Pennsylvania deprecated the sentiments of his colleague. [Loud applause, and cries of "That's the talk!"] These men from the Slave States were more entitled to credit than many others, and we would not consent to disfranchise them. [Cheers, and cries of "No! No!"] He was astonished to hear the sentiments expressed by his colleague. These men are bold, earnest Republicans. They represent the Republicans of the Southern States; and if in numbers they are small, we hope to make them greater. [Loud

Mr. PALMER of Maryland said that he stood before this free C sevention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. [Cheers, and three cheers for Maryland.] He claimed to be as good a Republican as any of the People's party of Pennsylvania. He had dared mo and risked more than the gentlemen from Pennsylvania had ever risked or dared. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's party of Pennsylvania were still afraid to declare themselves thorough Re publicans. [Immerse applause] He had be n jeered by a mob in Baltimore, and on his return home had been burned in effigy, and hung by the neck by a mob led on by Federal officeholders. He claimed that if the party hoped to succeed, they must organize throughout the Union. He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State. They were unpurchased and unpurchasa ble, and they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it. [Immense cheers. He cared not if Maryland was turned out of this Convention. [Cries of " No," " No," " it never shall be." They would still go home, and run an electoral ticket. [Cheers.] He felt from the applause so kindly bestowed that he had not appealed in vain to the fair and honorable sentiments of the people.

Three hearty cheers were given for Maryland. Mr. BLAKEY of Kentucky was surprised on his en trance to the Convention to find a proposition to banish Kentucky from the Convention. He should not have been more surprised had a proposition been made to banish Washington from beyond the limits of the union; that the sacred dust of Ashland should be bauished beyond the borders of that State; that Cassius M. Clay should be sent into exile. [Cheers.] Who would dare to banish the free sons of Kentucky, or of Maryland, or of Texas, or the District of Colum bin, from this Convention? He was a member of the Republican Convention in 1856-a seat his children should live to be proud of-and then and there on the part of Kentucky he had risen, and with the memory of the Wilmot Proviso before him, had cast the vote of Kentucky for the Vice-Presidency for David Wilmot of Pennsylvania. [Loud applause and cheers.] Could he ever be forgiven for that act ? [Renewed laughter

and applause.] Mr. PHILLIPS of Kansas said he stood here as the representative from the Territory which would have been a State to day but for its fidelity to Republicanism. He did not believe that any man would desire to banish Kansas from the Convention. [Cheers, and

Mr. Wil Mor took the platform. He regretted be had been misunderstood. He made no proposition to exclude the gentlemen from the Convention. He had simply moved to refer buck certain States to the Committee to decide what vote the several States shall be

entitled to. In order to enforce the argument he asked wby 30 persons gathered in Baltimore and rep resenting no constituency over the State should be entitled to vote here for the State.

Mr. PALMER of Maryland explained that the meeting in Baltimore, although small, was held under the regular call of the Republican organizations; nearly every Congressional district in the State was represented.

Mr. WILMOT said the explanation made would en force the propriety of his motion. He only desired that the Committee should investigate whether in these States there is a regular Republican organization to entitle them to votes here. His only objects were to inquire into these facts. If the Committee reported that the States have a regular organization and took regular action, and were entitled to votes, he should willingly accept the reports. It was rumored that the delegates from Texas were not residents there. It might be said that the delegates from Oregon were not residents there: but there was a regular and now erful Republican organization there, and the powers had been delegated to non-residents. If Texas had regularly delegated these gentlemen as representatives, all was well; but, if they only came here to control the nominations, it was a dangerous and fatal precedent. He asked the friends of the most prominent can didate before the Convention whether they would like States not regularly represented to be brought in to control the Convention and vote against him? He made no issue as to who dared suffer most in the Republican cause, but if this is to be the test, Kansas should control this Convention, for she had poured out her blood in the Republican cause His objection to the representation from these States was not founded on the supposition that these gentle men had been purchased by Northern money, but because if the precedent was now established it will be fraught with danger in future.

Loud cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. BLAIR of Maryland indorsed all that had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He did not desire that his State should exercise any controlling power here, and was willing that every in quiry into the regularity of the Delegates should be

GOV. CLEVELAND was not satisfied with the remarks of Mr. Blair, and regarded this whole movement as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here, for without Henry Winter Davis of that State the Re publicans would have had no opportunity to investi gate the frauds of the Democracy. [Cheers.] The Republican party is not a sectional party, and he prophecied, as he did four years ago, that at the next National Convention the whole of the Slave States in the Union would be represented. [Applause,] The Republicans desired to make no war on the Slave States. That was an invention of the enemy, and he called on the Convention to do no act that could look like sectionalism.

Mr. Oyuku of Indiana called attention to the call for

the National Convention, which he read. This was a question which could be raised. The call had invited all who desired to overthrow the corrupt Democracy in the States to act with the Convention. If not, they were the most arrant knaves and hypocrites. They could not now dery the right of representatation to the Slave States. [Loud cheers.] The Territory and District of Columbia were, however, differently simated. They were not included in the case. They could give no vote for the ticket, and he was willing to admit them to the floor; but be did not deem it right to give them a vote in the nomination of the ticket.

Gov. REEDER said much unnecessary declaration and been used on this question. No proposition has been made to disfranchise any State here. All the Northern States asked was that they should be put on an equality with the Southern States. If the Northern States were duly represented from two or three Congressional districts, they would not be allowed to cast the whole vote of the State. All that was asked was that Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky should cast the votes for all the Congressional districts represent-ed, and no more. No man had felt more or could sympathize more with those who had been crushed by the Slave Power than himself: but all he asked now was that all the States of the Union should be put upon an equal footing here.

Mr. Buckland of Michigan moved to amend by re ferring back the papers of Oregon to the Committee

Mr. McCRELLIS of Maine thought that if the Territories should be treated according to the rules of the Confederation, and admirted to seats, and not to votes, Kansas should be included. She is a State now; she is in the Union, for she ought to be and would be but for the corruption of the Slave Democracy. clared that Maine would gladly take to her bosom cold as it is, her warm sisters of the South. [Cheers.]

Mr. HACKLEMAN of Indiana did not object to the admission of any State but Texas. He did desire that the question should be investigated, and that the delegates from Texas should show who sent them there.

Mr ____ of Texas said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas because she was an infant child. She was at least growing. The Germans were with them, and ere long they would have a powerful party there. He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from Pennsylvania-a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon pure Republican principles alone. (Cheers and hisses from Pennsylvania.) Such action

was contemptible and dastardly.

Mr. Eggleston of Ohio thought that the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. If they have not, let them make a definite report, and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recommit it were lost by large vote.

Mr. Lowney of Pennsylvania moved to seconmit the entire report, and called for a vote by States. He regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was men

Mr. BENTON of New-Hampshire said the sub-Com mittee had fully investigated the titles or delegates to ents, and were satisfied that all were regular. The President decided that under the rules the votes

by States could not be called, but for convenience the tates were called. The motion to recommit was carried-Yeas 2751.

Navs 1724. The following is the vote:

Nays 172]. The following is the vote:

Mains, Ayes, 2: Nays, 13: New Hampshire, Ayes, 1: Nays, 3: Vermont, Ayes, 9: Nays, 1: Massachusetts, Ayes, 13: Nays, 9: Rhode Island, Ayes, 8: Comecticut, Ayes, 10: Nays, 2: New-York, Ayes, 1: Nays, 69: New-Jersey, Ayes, 1: Penneylynnia, Ayes, 63: Nays, 1: Delaware, Ayes, 1: Nays, 6: Maryand, Ayes, 26: Michigan, Nays, 4: Centucky, Ayes, 24: Indiana, Ayes, 26: Michigan, Nays, 12: Centucky, Ayes, 22: Wisconsip, Nays, 10: Minnesota, Nays, 8: own, Ayes, 8: Missouri, Ayes, 4: Nays, 14: Chilfornia, Ayes, Nays, 3: Oregon, Nays, 5:

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted Ave because of the delicacy of

their position. The Convention reassembled with the largest number of spectators yet present, every inch of room being filled in every part of the building.

The platform was further embellished with a large umber of framed portraits of eminent patriots and datesmen, and the handsome banners of the Young Men's Republican Union of New-York and the Ward Republicas Clubs of Chicago.

Under a portrait of Broderick, draped in mourning, appeared the inscription, "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to a corrupt Administration."

At 31 o'clock the Convention was called to order. The PRESIDENT announced that there were twice the number of honest hearts outside, who had, through a Committee, requested Gov. Randall of Wisconsin to address them on the political questions of the day.

Mr. BENTOS of New-Hampshire, from the Commit-[Loud applause.] tee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky, 23; Oregon, 5; Maryland, 11, and Texas, 6. In regard to the organization

in Texas, the Committee reported that the delegates we're elected at a mass meeting, called by notice in all the papers favorable to Republican principles, and were entitled to seat.

The re ort was adopted amid applause. The vote in these States is cut down below the full double electors. vote. The report of the Committee on Business and Rules

was then taken up. The record rule, giving the delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional , epresentation two votes, except as medified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be

east than there are delegates present, and ado, ted, On the fourth rule being read, which provides and 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates, the minority report to nominate by a majority of votes cast was moved as an amendment,

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania said this subject was one of the most important that could arise. It had been carefully considered by the Committee. It had been felt that, under the call, this was a National Convention of the Republican party, and as such it was deemed that the nominees should receive a majority of the rote of the electoral college, comprising not only the people of the Northern or border Slave States, but the people of the United States. If any State is absent, whe ber by design or accident, the Convention does not cast her vote for her, but says she shall have a voice in the relection of candidates; she is here in spirit, and her rights are respected. These were the main considera-ions that influenced the Committee, but other con-siderations of much weight confirmed their ac-tion. Kansas-Nebraska and the Pistrict of Colum-Lin were to be admitted as though they very States with electoral votes behind them. The Con en States with electoral votes behind them. The Concention knew there were some gentlemen here itom States, honored wherever courage is honored, out where there are but few Republicans. They are used who would go forth with their lives in their hands ind unite with others in restoring the Government to the party and organization at their backs. When the Committee considered that these delegates would be added, ted with a full electoral vote, they feared that unless this rule was adopted the nominees of the party in the this rule was adopted the nominees of the party in this rule was adopted the nominees of the party in this be such as would not have a majority of the view represented actually having Republican votes to eler to the party. These were the motives which influenced the Committee's action.

Judge James of New-York, on the part of the minority and a rule had also do not be part of the

minority, said a rule had already been adopted by Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of Convention. The majority was therefore substantial a two-third vote-304 being only seven votes short two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conv. 1tions, and had been suggested in order to carry out the Democratic policy of allowing the minority to rule the majority. [Great applause.] If the majority report, giving negative votes to absent Southern States, sho ld te adopted, the same policy would be initiated here, and to this he was opposed. [Loud applause.]

W. B. MANN of Pennsylvania said he came from State where the majority rules. He knew no reason why it should be otherwise here. If the majority rule should prevail, it would seem like a secret blow at a candidate who had done no wrong. [Loud and prolonged applause. This act neither he nor any of the gallant Learts from Pennsylvania around him would allow. [Cheers.]

Loud cries of "Question-question," and a vote by States was demanded.

When Pennsylvania was called, she asked for time. Mr. Goodrich of Minnesota asked that the representatives of the People's party of Pennsylvania be ex-

cused from voting.

Cries of "Order-order," and hisres.

Mr. REIDER of Pennsylvania said that the delegate from I ennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the Feople's party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers, and cries of "order."]
Mr. GOODRICH said he had not questioned the right

of the People's party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates unable to vote on their own proposition, he asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings

The vote was then announced, and the minority rule was then reported by Judge James, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted, 321 Yeas; 130 nays. [Loud and prolonged ap-

The rules as amended were then adopted. Judge Jessup from the Committee on resolutions re ported the following:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved. That we, the delegated representatives of he Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we we to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and neces ity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional trium.Th.

Second : That the maintenance of the principles pro neulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and em bodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third: That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its bappiness at home and its horer abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for dismajon, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has attered or countenanced a threat of disunfer, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indigment people strongly to relake and forever silence.

Fourth: That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth: That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas-in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons-in its attemated enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the

lower intrusted to it by a confiding people. Sixth: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accourtability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling develquents of frand and corruption at the Federal netrepolis, show that an entire change of administra-

tien is imperatively demanded. Seventh: That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous politi-

Perce and harmony of the country.

Eighth: That the normal condition of all the torritory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be degrived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to man tain this provision of the Constitution against al attempt to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any indivisituale, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Ter ritory of the United States.

Ninth: That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against hun arity, a burning shame to our fountry and sge, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Teath : That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territorics, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Severeignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill and a decunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Elerenth: That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the Home of Representatives.

Twelfth: That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, scund policy requires such an adjustment of these imreats as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that pelicy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to meclanics and manufacturers an adequat reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the ration commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth: That we protest against any sale alieration to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead memure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth: That the National Republican party is opposed to any clange in our Naturalization laws, or auy State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitlerto accorded to in migrants from foreign lands al all be al ridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad

Fifteenth: That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing Commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to pretect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sexteenth : That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Serenteenth: Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the cooperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, wlo substantially agree with us in their affirmance and suffort.

When the resolutions were read, several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of a Protective Tariff wa received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and a large crowd of outstders—the whole delegations and spectators rising, and giving round after round of

dealening cheers.

Mr. Carter of Ohio said he was confident that all approved of the resolutions, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Gippings of Ohio asked his colleague to withdraw the call for the previous question, in order to enable him to offer an amendment to the platform. Mr. CARTER refused to withdraw.

Mr. Giddings-Does my colleague desire to cut Mr. CARTER-You, and all others. I desire to get a

vote on the resolutions. After some skirmishing, the Convention refused to

order the previous question by 155 to 301. Mr. Gippings of Obio moved to add to the first res-

"That we selemnly re-assert the self-evident truths,

that all men are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are intended among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights."

Mr. CARTER of Ohio-I desire to move an amend-

Mr. Gippings-I have the floor, and hope my col eague will ask no favor of me.

Mr. CARTER-O no, I will not. Mr. Gippings urged the adoption of his amendment

The great principle it embodied had been the founda tion of Freedom for two hundred years. The fathers of the Republic had embodied it in the Declaration of Independence, and he urged upon the Republican party not to recede from the position they had occupied at the first formation of the party, when they had based the fabric of Freedom on these very words. He urged the amendment at some length.

Mr. CARTER said it was all gas that had been expended by his colleague on the amendment. It was unrecessary as the substance of the words was embedied in the second resolution which he read.

ELI THAYER of Oregon, said that the amendment of he gentleman from Ohio certainly embodied great truths, but many great truths had been left out of the declaration of independence. He for one believed in the Ten Commandments, but he did not desire to settlem embedied in the platform. [Applause].

The motion and amendment were then lost by large vote.

Mr. WILMOT moved to strike out of the fourteenth resolution, in relation to the Naturalization laws, the words, "or any State Legislation." He thought these words might be construed as an attack upon State Mr. GOODRICH of Minnesota, denied that any State

Legislature had any constitutional right to legislate on the Naturalization laws. That belonged to Congress. Judge JESSUP of Pennsylvania, said that the resolution had been carefully drawn It was considered right in view of the dissatisfaction existing among caturalized citizens, with regard to some laws that had been passed, asserting their right to set Republicans straight on this question of naturalized voters.

Mr. WILMOT said he might have misunderstood the resolution. He thought the resolution denied the right of any State to change its laws relative to the votes of naturalized citizens. It had been explained that this resolution did not deny the right of a State to pass such laws, but only expressed opposition to such laws. He therefore withdrew the ame

CARL SCHURZ said as the amendment was withdraw

it was not necessary to make many remarks. Th German Republicans of the North-west had given the Republicans 300,000 votes. They asked this resolution in order to know whether they can with safety an self-respect give it 300 000 more. At Philadelphia they asked only one general declaration against any interference with the rights of naturalized citizens, bu since it had been found that State Legislatures passe laws asseiling the rights of naturalized citizens it was now asked that the Republican party should den unce such legislation. On one side was right, on the other was prejudice. Could the party gain more cal heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of from prejudice than from right? [Great applause.] The German Republicans were disinterested friends of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposi-tion, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is the principles of the party. They came to its ranks, the cargo was saved.

not for office or for profit, but for the love of liberty,

and from a sense of the correctness of its principles.

Judge Hassaunek of Cincinnati made an eloquent de e expressing his devotion to Republican principleased true Americanism. He had learned his love of liferty from the study of the life of Washington. His leart was imbued with American principles before his ligs took the outh of allegiance to his adopted Gov errment. His speech was ardent and eloquent, and

was loudly applanded throughout. Judge Jesser desired to amend a verbal mistake in the rame of the party. It was printed in the resolutier National Republican party. He wished to strike on the word national, as that was not the name by which the party was properly known. The correction

was niede. G. W. CURTIS of New-York moved to amend th second resolution by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

ELI THAYER raised a point of order that the amend ment had already been voted down.

The PRESIDENT ruled the point of order well taken. FEARCIS P. BLAIR said that if necessary, he would arrest from the clair. The former amendment was nade to the first resolution, while the proposition was to smend the second resolution.

The PRESIDENT-If such is the case, the amendment is in order. Mr. CURTIS said that this was the second National

Convention of the Republican party, and he asked whether the party was now prepared to vote down the words of the Declaration of Independence? Ho cantiened them to beware before here, in the broad prairies of the West, they receded from the position they had occurred at Philadelphia, and refused to reyear the words of the fathers of the Revolution as need in the Declaration of American Independence. [Loud applance.]

Mr. OYLER of Indiana, said that he believed in the Declaration of Independence, but was it necessary to put it in the platform? [Loud shouts of "Yes, 'yes."] He was told it was-then he would say that was already in. [Cries of "Put it in twice."]. He thought it would be as proper to put in the Bible from the first chapter to the last

Gen. Nye now took the floor, and was proceeding to steak when several delegates from Pennsylvania said, 'rut it in and say no more about it."

Gen Nyr-That, gentlemen, is all I want, and I am glad that the fear of a speech from me has induced gentlemen to give way. [Laughter and applause.] The amendment was then adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was passed unanimensly.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the immense multitude rising, and giving round after round of applause; 10,000 voices swelled into a roar so deafening that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was hopelessly vain. The multitude outside took up and recchoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any simlar gathering.

Amid the confusion, it mas motioned to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. GOODRICH of Minnesota moved to ballot for a undidate for President.

Much confusion and cries of "Ballot" ensued, amid which the President put the affirmative on the motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, May 17, 1860.

A meeting of the Douglas Club was held here last eight. It was attended by a large number of the leading Democrats of the county. J. R. Hunter presided. Resolutions were passed unanimously, requesting the President to issue an address in reference to the action of the Charleston Convention; that the friends of Douglas hold a meeting in the various precincts to instruct the delegates to the National Convention at Beltimore, and asking that the County Committee on Correspondence call a Convention on the 5th of June to instruct for Douglas. The Democracy of this county are generally enthusiastic for Douglas.

Mass Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

An immense mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett in Penn square, Joseph R. Ingersoll presiding. Eminent citizens assisted. Mr. Henry of Tennessee was the chief orator. His speech was bold and effective, and created great enthusiasm. A large hell, hearing the inscription othusinsm. A large bell, bearing the inscription. The bell which will toll the death knell of sectional where Everett goes," was rung during the pro

There was a fine pyrotechnic display, in which "the

oill "figured prominently.

Resolutions were adopted, faithfully adhering to and cordially sustaining the great principles of the revolu-tion, approving the ratifying proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and candidates eminently judicious.

General Assembly of the Presby-

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, May 17, 1860.
The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,
New School, met in this city to-day, in the Rev. Dr.
Kendall's Church. The opening sermon was preached
by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, in
which he took strong ground in favor of denominational action. About 200 delegates are present, including many of the most distinguished men in the Church.
The Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., was elected
Moderator.

Abandoned Slaver. The abandoned sinver found ashore at Andres Island, was no doubt the brig Wm. Taylor Hall, fornerly owned by Dunock & Weatherly of Baltimore, and transferred to Wm. Applegarth & Son, who sold but to a man named Oliver, wall-known has a sold her to a man named Oliver, well-known here as a so-licitor for chrenometers. She sailed for this port under his command last October, nominally for this port.

New Route to Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

Mr. Green Russell reports to the Council of this city that he arrived at Denver in 29 days from Leavenworth via Smoky Hill Fork, making an average of 21 miles per day for the entire distance, 610 miles. He found this route shorter than any other. His report will be published.

Movements of the Hon. John Bell.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 17, 1860.
The Hon. John Bell has arrived here en route to
Tennessee. He was serenaded this evening, and is
now addressing the people in front of the Galt House.

The Canadian Parliament. QUEBEC, Friday, May 17, 1860.
The bill of the Hon. Mr. Ross, compelling all foreign insurance companies and agencies in Canada to make deposits with the Government, was passed at a third

Marine Disaster.

Squan Brach, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The schooner E. Flower, Capt. Raynor, is ashore five miles south of Squan Inlet, with a cargo of 150 tuns coal, bound to New-London, full of water.

Also, schooler Brazil, Capt. Howes, of Augusta, Me., is ashore eight miles south of Squan Inlet, from Philadelphia, bound to New-York, with a cargo of 106 tuns coal.

Old School Presbyterian General
Assembly.

ROSHISTER, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day; 300 delegates were present. The Rev. Dr. Yeomans of Pennsylvania was elected Moderator, and the Rev. A. G. Vermilya, Clerk.

Opening of the Sant Ste Marie Canal DETROIT, Thursday, May 17, 1860, The Saut Ste Marie Canal was opened for the pas sage of vessels on the 10th inst. Fire at St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, May 17, 1860. Last night eleven houses were burned on Straight Shore. Nearly all were insured. Marine Disaster. Bosros, Thursday, May 17, 1860.
The ship Sea Ranger, from Liverpool, for San Francisco, sprung a leak off Staten Land, previous to March 14, and was run ashore upon Ruggles. Part of Sr. Joun's, N. F., May 17.—Rain and fog. Wind N. CAPE RACE, May 17, noon.—A fearful sale, with rais

SAM HOUSTON'S FRIENDE.

The friends of the Hero of San Jacinto met last even ng in an upper room in the third story of Thorp's Hotel, No. 8 Union square. The room was crowd Dr. Hasbrouck called the meeting to order. He said the Charleston Convention had resulted so as to lead the people to take the nomination for President or t of the hands of the few who controlled Conventions. meeting had accordingly been held at the Metropolia Hotel, at which it was determined that there was one man who was fit for the Presidency in 1861, and that man was Sam Houston. As Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed at that meeting, he called on those present to give such suggestions as they might think proper in order to make this a popular

moven ent. Clinton Roosevelt, esq., and Mr. J. W. Bryce supported the claims of Sam Houston to the Pres Mr. G. Sickles, after a stirring speech in favor of Bear Houston, presented a series of resolutions declaring that he was the fittest man for the Presidency, an calling for a nominating Convention to be held on the 4th of July, to nominate him in case the Baltimore Convention should fail to do so.

Mesars. Stephen Hasbronck, Clinton Roosevelt, J. W. Bryce, W. E. Lawrence, A. J. H. Duganne, B. Child, and George Sickles were appointed a Com-nitice to carry out the resolution offered by Mr. Bryce, that a mass meeting be held in Union square. Committee retired, and a Glee Club sang a Union song. Mr. McChesney, the poet, made an enthusiastic speech in favor of the eld hero, and offered a song to ie sung at the mass meeting. Mr. A. M. Geptry of Texas spoke enthusiastically in favor of Sam Hous-

ton. He had heard a man say within 24 hours,
"Who is hell
Is John Bell?" No schoolboy did not know Sam Houston. He said they had but two parties in Texas, American and Democrat Texas Republicans were bogus. No men could have assembled anywhere in Texas to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, and lived till morning. Texas, which had been out of the Union, knew its value. Same was in favor of it. He was not too old if he was 66. Before he came away from Texas, he noticed a great fat boy, two years old, who was Sam Houston's young-est, and he looked as though he was good for a good many more yet. He could serve his country at home if nowhere else.

After another song, the Glee Club were thanked. Two new songs were handed in and read. Dr. Has-brouck, Chairman of the Committee, reported that they had agreed to recommend a mass meeting on Wednesday next in Union square, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Sam Houston for President. The report of the Committee was adopted. On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Committee was appointed a Committee of Arrangements, with power to add to their numbers. Mr. Wainwright thought longer time would be necessary to get up the right sort of a meeting. Mr. Bryce said all they had to do was to get speakers, put up a stand, and advertise in the papers. The time was reconsidered, and fixed for Tuesday week, rain or shine.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

In the British House of Commons, on Thursday, May 3, the following remarks concerning the San Juan

May 3, the following remarks concerning the San Juan question were made:

Mr. S. Fitzgerald asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was prepared to give the House any information as to the present position of the negotiations between this country and the United States, with reference to the Island of San Juan; and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence with the United States Government on that subject inpon the table of the House. The honorable gentlemen hoped that the noble local grant with a same time state the instare of the compromise which had been entered juto.

Lord John Russell—With respect to the last questof the honorable gentleman I cannot properly give an
answer at present. I think it would not be expedient
to explain the nature of what the honorable gentleman
calls the "compromise" proposed; but we think it
was entirely in accordance with the terms of the treaty
of 1846. The present state of the question is this. I
can add but little to the information which I gave the
other night. We made a proposition in August last, can add but hitle to the information which I gave the other night. We made a proposition in August last, which was refused by the American Government. They stated over again their claim to the same channel which they had originally chaimed soon after the treaty. We again replied to that, and then there was some question whether the American Government would make a reply to our dispatch. But the last intelligence which I received was, that Gen. Cass was a precising to receive orders to prepare as answer to expecting to receive orders to prepare as answer to that dispatch, and it will depend upon the terms of that answer whether we will be able to lay the corresponderce on the table of the House, or whether it will not require previously some answer on the part of her Majesty's Government. With respect to the question of occupation of the island of San Juan, the honorable gentleman is aware that Gen. Harney thought proper, or necessary, to place 800 men in the Island of San Juan, and also a battery of guns. Harvey thought proper, or necessary, to place 800 men in the Island of San Junn, and also a battery of guns. Gen. Scott went there, with orders from the President to use his own discretion on the basis of Secretary Marcy's dispatch—a dispatch which was well known to the House. Gen. Scott acted in the spirit of that dispatch, and immediately sent away all but 100 men, delearing that neither party ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. He sent away also, I believe, the battery of guns, and he informed the Governor of Vancouver's Island and the Admiral also of what he had done. The Governor did not think himself authorized to enter into any compromise or agreement with Gen. Scott till he had received orders. But orders have been sent to the Admiral to land 100 marines on the island, being the same number of men which the United States have placed there. We stated at the same time it was entirely in accordance with what the American Government had stated, on their part, that while the matter was in discussion and under controversy there ought to be no exclusive jurisdiction exercised in the island. There has been some doubt in the mind of the Governor of Vancouver's Island whether we ought not to have a magistrate on the island. What the state of things on the island is at the present moment I cannot tell, but what I have stated is the latest intelligence which her Majesty's Government have received. [Hear, hear.]

RECRUITS FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND SENT TO UTAH .- The entire available force of recruits stationed on Governor's Island was yesterday afternoon dis patched to Utah. Owing to the draft of 550 men sent some weeks ago to Texas, only 60 could be drummed up for the Utah mission. A permanent porty, as it is called, numbering about 200, has to be kept continually on the Island for guard duty and rowing the barges. Lieut. Dudley and Capt. Clarke were placed in command of the departing recruits, who are instructed to proceed directly to Fort Leavenworth, where recruits from the Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and the Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will join them.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB,-This Association elebrated its ninth anniversary last night at the University Chapel, several members of the Clubentertain ing the audience with essays and poems. The Presidential address, a carefully prepared paper, was de-livered by George W. Boyd. Messrs. P. H. Bowne and W. L. Keese delivered poems and Mr. V. B. Denslow an essay entitled Popping the Question. The ex-ercises were enlivened with music by Dodsworth's Band.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR DR. CHEEVER AND HIS FRIENDS .- Last night the Society of the Church of the Puritans decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to adjourn for six months. Dr. Cheever delivers his speech ai a lecture this evening.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council a Committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the late Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The Committee have had two meetings, but find matters in so disordered a state that it will be some time before the exact position of affairs can be ascertained. It appears, however, that some work required on arcets has been paid for but never done. A farther examination may explain present apparent discrepancies.